

Nelson's Sparrow in Vermont.—While watching the fall migration of sparrows on October 8, 1916, Mr. George H. Ross and the writer collected two adult male specimens of *Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni*. These are the first records for this bird in Vermont as far as the writer can ascertain. The birds were obtained in sedges in the wettest parts of swampy meadows adjacent to Otter Creek which runs from the Green Mountains into Lake Champlain. One of the birds was taken in Rutland and the other in Clarendon, about three miles apart. They were not in company of any other birds.—GEORGE L. KIRK, *Rutland, Vt.*

Bohemian Waxwing (*Bombycilla garrula*) in Colorado.¹—The occurrence of this sub-arctic species in Colorado is always at irregular intervals and in varying numbers, so it is with pleasure that I place on record what has unquestionably been the largest flight in the history of Colorado ornithology.

The birds were first reported by Dr. W. H. Bergtold on February 22, a large flock having been seen, although at that time, the doctor was not sure of their identity; simply noting them as "a large flock of strange birds." In view of the developments of the next few days, however, there seems but little doubt that they were of this form.

They were first seen by the writer on the 26th; a flock of at least 200, observed in the Clear Creek valley between Denver and Golden, from which a number of specimens were secured. On the next day (the 27th) flocks began to appear around the Colorado Museum of Natural History in City Park, Denver. These were continually augmented until hundreds, if not thousands, were gathered in this area. Reports of their presence then began to come in from other parts of the city, some even from the business section, while the orchards and neighboring foothills were literally alive with them.

It was, of course, impossible to form an accurate estimate of their numbers, but one, which I consider conservative, put ten thousand birds within the corporate limits of Denver. All the parks contained large flocks, bunches of variable numbers were seen in all parts of the residence sections, and they were even noted from the office buildings in the business section.

The last occurrence of this species was during a corresponding season in 1908, when flocks of several hundred were observed by the writer and others, in the South Platte and Clear Creek valleys, over a period of about six weeks.—F. C. LINCOLN, *Denver, Colo.*

Regurgitation in the Bohemian Waxwing.—While studying this species during its present remarkable visitation to Denver, Colo., and its environs detailed elsewhere by Mr. F. C. Lincoln, I was struck by a curious regurgitation habit of the birds. It was first noticed while I was watching

¹ Through the co-operation of Dr. W. H. Bergtold, his extensive notes of this occurrence have been at my disposal, and are here included.—F. C. L.

a flock in Cheesman Park, where the birds were feeding on 'Russian Olives' and snow. After apparently becoming satisfied with food and snow, the birds would rest for a while in the trees, and then suddenly forcibly regurgitate a large quantity of clear fluid, which when it fell upon the snow, deposited undigested seeds. The same habit was noticed with a number of captive waxwings, which I was able to watch through the courtesy of Director J. D. Figgins of the Colorado Museum of Natural History (Denver).

It is highly probable that this queer habit of the Bohemian Waxwing has been spoken of before now; unfortunately I do not have access to avicultural magazines, or to such works as 'Bird Life in Sweden,' where it probably is on record, and hence I am now risking a duplication of a well known fact.— W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata celata*) in Cohasset, Mass.— On December 8, 14, 26, and 31, 1916, and January 9, 1917, I saw a single Orange-crowned Warbler, *Vermivora celata celata* in Cohasset, Mass. This is, as far as I know, the first specimen reported from this town, which is about twenty miles southeast of Boston, on the coast.

In each case it was with Black-capped Chickadees, with Myrtle Warblers near, and usually Hudsonian Chickadees, and Golden-crowned Kinglets. It was usually in small cedars, near the ground.

One point in Mr. Wright's paper in the January 'Auk' is of especial interest in relation to my own experience. He quotes Mr. Wayne as saying that the Orange-crown "never displays its crown patch while here in winter or early spring" and Mr. Wm. Brewster as saying that he has never seen the concealed crown patch shown by a living bird.

My first view of the bird was while observing, at about twenty feet, a Brown-capped Chickadee in a small cedar. (I think these birds are referable to *Penthestes hudsonicus hudsonicus* rather than *P. h. littoralis*, this winter.) Into my field came a yellowish green bird, which showed distinctly a reddish brown crown patch. In a moment it was gone to shrubbery near by and though I flushed it some half dozen times, I did not again see it at rest. The glimpse of the crown was only momentary, as the bird swung over on its side, showing the entire back but no underparts, but the impression of the reddish crown was very distinct.

On December 8 I had one brief glimpse of the bird in flight.

December 26 I had an excellent study of the bird, in a small scrub oak, under very good light conditions. The streaky breast was seen for the first time. On the 31st, with Mr. Chas. B. Floyd, I had another excellent study. This time the bird was in company with Black-capped Chickadees, Tree Sparrows, Purple Finches, Myrtle Warblers, and a Downy Woodpecker.

Today, January 9, I heard its call note for the first time, very different from the calls of the Myrtle Warbler, louder, clearer, and of different quality.— JOHN B. MAY, *Cohasset, Mass.*